

Article: Cigarette smoking and adverse health outcomes among adults
receiving federal housing assistance
Journal: Preventive Medicine

Key Take Away

- One-third of adults living in public housing during 2006-2012 were current cigarette smokers, and these individuals were more likely than non-smoking public housing residents to have various health risk factors.
- Opportunities exist for public housing residents to benefit from evidence-based tobacco prevention and control measures, including smokefree policies.

KEY MESSAGES

- **This study is the first to document the prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents.**
- **The report shows that one-third of adults living in public housing were current cigarette smokers, which is approximately double the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among all U.S. adults.**
- **The study also found that adult cigarette smokers living in public housing were more likely than non-smokers living in public housing to have various health risk factors, including reporting fair or poor health, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, disability, asthma, serious psychological distress, loss of all natural teeth, >1 emergency room visit in the past year, and ≥10 work loss days in the past year.**
- **These findings reveal that adults who receive housing assistance represent an at-risk population for adverse health outcomes associated with smoking and secondhand smoke.**
- **Housing assistance programs provide a valuable platform for the implementation of evidence-based tobacco prevention and control measures, including smokefree policies.**